The Appleton Crescent.

"The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of its Laws."

BY RYAN & BRO. CITY OF APPLETON, WIS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863. VOL. X, NO. 39.

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Appleton, Dec. 20, 1862. 9-3?y

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Whose shops are on Oneida St. at the well-known place, immediately in the rear of Mr. Parsons' store. Messrs B & P. L., are prepared to do work in their line on the shortest notice and in a

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Farmers, remember that our mill is entirely new, and we can turn out work that cannot fail to please.

Appleton, Dec. 13, 1861. 34y

CHA'S CORD, W. T. GRAY.

The Legislature.

Fox River Improvement.

Route for the Federal Gun Boats.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Dec. 18th, 1862.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, Esq., *Pres't Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company:*

The improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers commences in the city of Green Bay at the entrance of the Fox river into Green Bay, an arm of Lake Michigan, and extends in a southwesterly direction to the Mississippi river, a short distance from Prairie du Chien: the entire length is 280 miles: from Green Bay to Portage City by the Fox river, is 165 miles, and thence to the Mississippi by the Wisconsin rive. 115 miles.

This work was authorized by congress in 1848, as a military route or "public highway for the use of the government, free of toll," by a grant of land to the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to a recommendation of Mr. Polmett as Secretary of War: it was immediately commenced under an act of the legislature of said state, accepting the terms and conditions of the grant and was prosecuted for over four years.

After expending $400,000, the work passed into a company organized by the legislature of said state on condition that said company should complete the same within three years, so that steamboats of thirty feet beam, drawing two feet of water, could with facility, pass from Green Bay to Portage City.

This company carried on the work for three years, and nearly completed the same to the capacity required, at an expenditure of about $400,000.

In 1856, the Legislature passed another act requiring an increased capacity to the improvement, so that boats drawing four feet of water could navigate the Lower Fox river, and those having a draft of three and one-half feet could pass on the Upper Fox; the locks to be 160 feet long by 35 feet wide, admitting of the passage of boats 144 feet by 34 feet wide, of a tonnage of from 300 to 350 tons: This work was commenced immediately and prosecuted with energy until the revulsion in the money market, in the fall of 1857, when it was in part suspended, but, though the pe severance of the stockholders, it was carried on slowly for about two years, and certain portions of the work were brought into use and are now in successful operation. On this last work $300,000 were expended and it now requires an outlay of $40,000 to complete it according to the latter plan. The navigation will be divided in five different parts as follows:

[illegible] Fox River	35 miles
Lake Winnebago to Oshkosh	35 "
The Upper Fox River	115 "
Oshkosh to Lake Winnebago and Wisconsin River	2 "
Wisconsin River	78 "
Total	280

The improvement on the lower Fox consists of nine dams and eighteen locks and five miles of canal around the rapids.—The rise to Lake Winnebago is 170 feet; the river, from Green Bay to Depere, a distance of five miles, average about 1000 feet wide with a channel of ten feet depth, and would form a harbor for all the vessels that navigate the lakes. From Depere to Lake Winnebago, the river average 600 feet wide, and has a minimum flow of 100,000 cubic feet of water per minute.

Lake Winnebago is thirty miles long and averages seven miles wide, being twelve miles at the widest part; the Upper Fox is the inlet, and enters from the west about the center; the Lower Fox is the outlet and leaves at the north end of the lake. This lake forms a vast reservoir, into which the Upper Fox and Wolf rivers empty the flood waters in the spring of the year, varying the surface of the lake from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 feet during the season. This lake would make an excellent naval station; it is about twenty feet deep and surrounded by the finest timber suitable for ship building, and is accessible by railroad both from Green Bay and Chicago. By this lake the water is retained so that the Lower Fox river never has a rise exceeding four feet. No improvement will be required in the lake, except at the outlet.

The Upper Fox is a slow sluggish stream, with a descent of about three inches to the mile, or thirty feet in 113 miles; the present improvements have been made by dredging and by constructing wing dams and parallel piers; two locks and dams have also projected.

The canal, connecting the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, is two miles in length, and has a lift lock at the Fox river and a guard at the Wisconsin.

The river has a descent of about one foot to the mile, for 115 miles; is from 500 1,000 feet wide, and has a current of two miles per hour; the bed of the stream is of a sandy formation, and in many places has a great width; there is a channel, in all cases, of from five to six feet in low water, but this being crooked where the water spreads out, it requires to be reduced in width by the means of the wing dams, when the river will make its own channel as it recedes from high to low water.

The work required to increase the depth of water, in all the improvements, so that gun boats drawing six feet of water can navigate the same, will be as follows:

On the Lower Fox, rebuilding fourteen locks two feet, with new gates and other necessary work: rebuilding one dam and raising eight others two feet; raising and walling the banks and deepening five miles of canal; sinking channel below Depere lock; also at Menasha and Neenah, and rebuilding the guard gates at Kaukauna, Menasha and Neenah.

On the Upper Fox it will be necessary to build five locks and dams, dredge the channel at various points, and straighten many of the bends in the river.

On the canal, at Portage City and between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, it will be necessary to deepen the channel two feet, enlarge about one mile of it and protect the banks by a slope wall; also to cut down the breast wall of the lift lock two feet, and rebuild the guard lock and put in suitable protections at the head of the Wisconsin river. The Wisconsin river would be improved by the construction of wing and other dams, located so as to contract the shallow portions of the channel. The desired water way may be further secured at low water by the constant passage of boats between the points at which sand may be deposited by the variable action of the current.

In order to complete the work for the passage of gunboats 144 feet long, with thirty-four feet beam and drawing six feet of water, the following expenditures will be required:

ON THE LOWER FOX RIVER.

Existing eight dams, repairing from 600 to 1,000 feet [illegible]	$[illegible],000
Rebuilding one dam, 1,000 feet [illegible]	[illegible],000
Enlarging [illegible]	25,000
Deepening [illegible]	25,000
Extra [illegible]	25,000
Walling banks, [illegible]	25,000
Extra [illegible]	25,000
Extra [illegible]	30,000
Extra [illegible]	25,000
Rebuilding [illegible] Kaukauna	10,000
Total Lower Fox	$530,000

ON THE UPPER FOX

Existing dams, [illegible]	30,000
Dredging [illegible] necessary work	[illegible],000
Total Upper Fox	270,000

ON CANALS AND LOCKS, PORTAGE CITY.

Deepening canal [illegible]	[illegible]
Extra [illegible]	$[illegible]
Extra [illegible]	[illegible]
Breast wall [illegible]	[illegible]
Total [illegible]	50,000
Wisconsin river.	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Should it be considered advisable to make the locks of sufficient length to pass boats of 200 feet, it would be necessary to increase the length about sixty feet. The location of all the locks now built, is such that this change can readily be made at a cost of 10,000 per lock; the whole cost would then be as follows:

[illegible]

The above estimates are, in my opinion, ample for the work contemplated, which can all be done in two years.

Probably the most extensive water power in all the northwestern states, is on the lower Fox river, which is made available by the construction of the several dams for improvement, and can be brought into use at a comparatively small outlay. Its estimated horse power is from 25,000 to 30,000.

At any season of the year, this section of the country is accessible by a railroad from Chicago which passes down the west side of Lake Winnebago and Lower Fox river from Oshkosh to Green Bay. For a comprehensive statement of the importance of this route, I would refer you to the report made by Congress, in 1862, on Colonial and Lake trade, by J. D Andrews.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL C. JENNE.

Division Engineer, New York Canals, Lake Engineer and Superintendent Fox and Wisconsin Improvement.

The Green Lake Spectator has a lengthy account of the whipping of the editor of the Berlin Courant by a Mr. Hadlow. It appears that the Courant editor had charged Mr. Hadlow with manufacturing certain bogus dispatches which electrified the quiet village of Berlin. Hadlow demanded a retraction and not getting it, whipped the editor, who sued Hadlow and got a verdict of $25, which the Spectator thinks was more than the whipping was worth.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from the Surveyor-General at Olympia, Washington Territory, specimens of petrified bird's eye maple, and gold bearing quartz. The former was found fifteen feet below the surface while excavating for the track of a railroad around the falls on the Columbia at the Cascades. The gold was in a stratum of decomposed quartz from two to six inches thick, lying upon the bed rock. The yield from the Florence mines, per cask of earth, is from $5 to $500.

A New York firm has bought over 80,000 pounds of tobacco, in Patoka, Dubois county, Indiana.

Jas. R. Mears, of Madison, has been appointed a paymaster in the army.

Lecture.

DELIVERED IN THE COLLEGE CHAPEL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 11TH, 1863, BY PRESIDENT E. Z. MASON; SUBJECT—"GOVERNMENT OF THE PASSIONS."

CORRESPONDENCE.

APPLETON, Jan 12th, 1863.

President Mason.—Believing that a general perusal of the able, and practical lecture delivered by you at the College Chapel yesterday, will be of great benefit to all, we would request of you a copy of the same for publication, if not inconsistent with your wishes.

Yours truly,

J. S. Buck, G. L. Brewster,
Anson Ballard, J. W. Carhart, Jr.,
Rev. D. H. Cooley, Rev. J. Anderson,
" F. S. Doe, Geo. M. Smith,
C. G. Adkins, P. B. Allen,
Dr Tompkins, Wm Cross,
and others.

In conformity with the above request, Pres't Mason has furnished us with the Lecture, which is herewith given.—[EDS.

PROVERBS, 23RD CHAPTER, 28TH VERSE.

The idea suggested by the text is that of self government. The language of Solomon is at once brief and expressive. He compares him who has no rule over his own spirit to a city that is broken down and without walls—to one in a state of desolation and decay. It is one whose government is demoralized, whose police is corrupted, whose wealth is gone, whose industry has ceased, whose resources are crippled, and which lies exposed to the attacks of foes without and the contempt of friends within. This is an impressive illustration of the results to the human soul of giving way to the insane clamorings of the passions for unlimited indulgence. But here it may not be unprofitable to remark that the *passions* notwithstanding the abuse to which they are liable are the most essential and invaluable part of our complex constitution. A man is not a man without passion. No man however virtuous, elevated or refined need be ashamed that he possesses these potent and essential endowments of a complex nature. He should only be ashamed that he does not *govern* them.

The passions are the motive power to the mental machinery. They are the steam to the engine, the heat to the furnace—the soul and center of all impulse, energy and emotion. They are the seat and home of the desires, the affections, the sensibilities. They are as mobile as water when acted on by the moon's rays, as flowing as the ebbs and flows of the tide and as subtle in their destruction when unrestrained as the molten lava which the volcano vomits forth. As fire, light, air, water and electricity are the great motive powers of the material universe, so the passions are the motive powers of our spiritual natures. Without them the universe of society would be as motionless as the world would cease to be under the influence of gravitation and the best sense of the great social mechanism would cease.

Two passions compounded, like untamed and uncultivated noxious weeds, are mighty for mischief; but softened, unbroken, educated and disciplined, they are again like the same animal, capable of being used for the noblest and best purposes. Like the bee, they are excellent servants, but cruel masters. To their control may be ascribed some of the brightest inditions of genius and some of the boldest achievements of individual heroism. But in all such instances, these divinely harmonized faculties are acting in a normal manner—in the full spirit of due subordination to the authority of conscience and the dictates of reason.

Our passions, then, being such inexhaustible sources of power and activity, how important that they be properly trained and governed. They are all as blind to consequences, as the fish in Mammoth Cave is to light, into whose rudimentary eye no solar ray ever entered. They are instinctive, unintelligent and unconscientious—mere impulses or agents of power to set the wheels of life in motion. They seek gratification, but ignore results.—For the sake, then, of our individual and social happiness, we must so educate ourselves as to have these instincts occupy their true, relative position—such a position as will give perfect adjustment to the entire spiritual economy of the man—such as will reduce to order and symmetry and beauty and power all the highest as well as the lowest faculties of our richly endowed natures. When we reach that condition of moral, intellectual and physical equipoise; and when each condition of things shall have been established by *law*, then we are educated—we are trained—we have learned how to live. After that we can triumph in emergencies. We can go through a universe of infinite vicissitudes alone. We shall then have learned the secret of happiness and power. We shall have become wise, having conformed to the plan and spirit of God's government. We then shall have character—not before; at least none that is our own. We shall then have strength within ourselves, and from within will spring the supreme happiness of our being.

But to attain this character, we must discipline and control the passions. The application of this idea, viz: "the government of the passions," in the coldest and plainest principles which should characterize the intercourse between men and women of all ages, will constitute the remainder of what we have to say at present.

In the ongoing manhood or womanhood of every human being, observation and consciousness detect the existence of a new class of sentiments and feelings and desires to which the mere boy or girl was previously a stranger. These new experiences are usually manifested by a new class of attachments and a new range of associations in the form of friendships, intimacies, and sometimes courtship and marriage, always accompanied by an intense desire to please. At this point it may be proper to remark that, as a general thing, there is a wide difference in the development of the sexes, so the passions are the motive powers of our spiritual natures. Without them the science

But those who support the theater are in sympathy with these very things. Hence the policy of maintaining theaters with so low a standard of morals. Such is public sentiment that no others will pay. Yet it is, as all know, an engine of immense power. It does more, I fear, by its corrupt fascinations, to mould the young life of our large cities than even the Sabbath School. Now, may it not be a proper question for even religious men to entertain, whether it is not possible for the better portion of society to step forward and rescue even the theater from its infamous reputation, by infusing into it the reformed life and spirit of Christianity? Especially if the position be correct that its vicious tendencies are *merely* or *mainly* accidental and associated, cannot those associations be changed by passing the whole affair over to the control of wiser and better men? Shall we ever see the millenial dawn until the whole power of science and literature and art and dramatic representation is on the side of virtue and truth? What harm in seeing Uncle Tom's Cabin played upon the boards, more than reading him quietly in our rooms, except the associations? What more of harm in a clergyman's taking a seat in the *dress circle* of a fashionable theater, than in reading Shakespeare up to 12 P. M. Saturday evening and perhaps quoting him on Sunday in the pulpit, except that the evil associations are inseparable from one condition of things and not from the other. One place is a quiet study, the other is a hot bed for the stimulation of the passions. One occasion is fit for meditation, the other is the vortex of social dissipation. Difference of association makes the difference in character in the two acts as wide as the poles, as diverse as vice and virtue The difference between Heaven and Hell is simply a difference in the character of the two populations.

A musical concert may be the source of impure associations—the focus of low passions, reeking with guilt—its *aim* may be to inspire the vilest thoughts; yet who does not know that it may, on the other hand, and often does stimulate the most elevated aspirations of the human soul? Who refuses to hear good music because dirty drabs in the moral world abuse it to arouse the morbid, disordered passions of our nature?

So of fictitious literature. Much of it is filthy and pernicious, carrying with it such an influence that any decent man would be shocked to see it introduced into his family. But who, on this account, will refuse to read Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Paradise Lost, Waverly or Ivanhoe?

The truth is, we can abuse any gift of Providence or any power of our natures, if we are so disposed. Such is moral freedom. The press, the fine arts, music, painting, statuary, literature, social life—all of which are good and proper in their places, yet all can nevertheless, in the hands of bad men, be perverted to most mischievous results. It is the company and the inspiration they breathe which renders the thing contraband.

In almost every instance where the soul, in all the ingenuousness and trustfulness of its nature, is open to enjoyment and hilarity, the moral tone is lowered by coming in contact with promiscuous crowds.—The malarious effects of a bad, moral atmosphere are soon felt unless the mind is strained up to a high point of tension in resistance. Socrates says, "Tell me a man's associates and I will tell you his character." We soon sink to the level of those in whose society we mingle. A bad man breathes a spiritual contagion no matter whether he occupy the rostrum or the pulpit.

But what shall we say of the Protean shapes in which these hideous vices usually prey upon the health, the happiness, the honor, and the character of society? As before intimated, it is not in violations of the seventh commandment alone that we are to look for the fruits of this ungoverned passion. Nor yet is it among the abandoned of our large cities, where crime is legalized and where the horrid deformities of this vice are thinly veiled by the dim disguise of police regulations.

We grow up so much at random and in such profound ignorance of all matters pertaining to a subject generally deemed too delicate to be mentioned in private, and especially so in public, that we have some of us often laid the foundations of ruined health and character before we had attained our majority. No father or mother, no instructor of youth or minister at the altar, has ever uttered an intelligible note of warning. None dared explore this forbidden ground, this *terra incognita*, where in a most emphatic sense lie the silent sources and secret powers of life and well being. At length Physiology put aside the vail of mystery and began to read to the present generation same astounding lessons from nature's statute book. Like travellers who turned back before reaching the mysterious sources of the Nile, so our fathers and mothers turned, with averted face, from the contemplation of this subject as though they were looking into the land of Gorgons. Men married and gave in marriage as much at random and with as blind a vision to ultimate results, as if they were doing the commonest things in the world. They ignored responsibility, and seemed to think a man might be pardoned for being foolish here, provided he took a fancy thus to do—shouldered the responsibility for himself and posterity.—Even up to this date, in large circles of human society the same stolid indifference, the same stupid ignorance of the great principles that underlie the mental and physical organizations, so far as these relations are concerned—still prevail.

If the young knew more and could once start with all their passions and powers in a state of healthy exercise and due subordination to the demands of nature, a well-assorted match would be as certain of happiness as water is to flow down hill.

There is a science to social life and well-being, as certain as that of Chemistry. It will some day be written. Love is not at war with sense and knowledge. But now the fountains of domestic happiness are not unfrequently poisoned by the badly balanced condition of our passions, when there is a steady fidelity to all the outward obligations of the marriage vow on the part of husband and wife. Neither, perhaps, knows exactly where the trouble lies, but both are sensitive to the discordant note in the music of wedded life. Can we not see a solution of many such social phenomena, in the vain effort to secure the prize of domestic bliss in unrestrained excess? Is it too much to say that the fundamental laws of our being—those established by the Creator and expounded by the Physiologist, and by which all animal and vital forces are held in due subordination and accountability to the higher and diviner uses of reproduction—is it too much to say that these laws lay their emphatic injunction on the married as well as the unmarried?

Marriage was designed by the Creator to gratify *social* wants rather than *sensual*. The family is the primary form upon which human society always chrystalizes. It is the central nucleus from which human society springs—the basic type upon which it is modeled. It has higher purposes than to regale the parties with a mere pleasure of sense. But God has so made us that married life, legitimately pursued, shall be a series of perpetually increasing pleasures, mostly of an elevated order. This would be the case if the whole living economy were in strict harmony with the spiritual man, if our indulgences were converted to real pleasures by being reduced to the strict demands and permissions of nature. One thing is certain, love and sensualism are incompatibles. And yet the conditions of perfect, social happiness demand that we pass no day without feeling an increasing attachment to those who are sharing with us the destinies of existence. Swedenborg says, the more a man loves his wife, the more he approaches the character of the celestials.

But we cannot close what we have to say, on a point of such untold interest to us all as rational beings, and to all coming generations of men, without uttering a distinct note of warning to the young against those unnatural forms of forbidden gratification which are hidden under the disguises of secrecy and solitude. And yet so profound is the popular ignorance of the nature of this demoralizing vice, for which lips of decency, much less of modesty, have no name, that many hardly know where to place it on the moral scale; and to the shame of the Christain world shall I speak it—I have actually known one Doctor of Divinity who professed not to know that it was a sin in the sight of heaven. Such men would be wiser if they knew less about Divinity and more about Physiology. The unprofessional public seldom know, as the physician and physiologist do, what fearful ravages this pernicious habit makes on health and character. They do not know that it is the prolific cause of debility, despondency, gloom, insanity and suicide. No vice with which the world is acquainted has so potent an influence in undermining the mental and physical energies of its victim as this. There is none whose polluting touch so readily inoculates the whole man with the virus of all evil. It dethrones the rational powers and produces imbecility. It corrodes the conscience like a canker, and stupefies the moral sensibilities. It saps the purposes of the will, and dissipates mental energy. It freezes the affections of the heart, and petrifies every gush of sympathy for others. It obliterates all traces of refinement in our natures, and substitutes therefor coarseness and vulgarity. It replaces the warm glow of health upon the cheek,—the steady, unsubdued glance of a speaking eye,—with the stolid, insipid physiognomy of a hard nature and the passionless, expressionless, restless eye of the poor maniac or imbecile. In fine, when the habit becomes confirmed and deep-seated, it annihilates the man.

Having said what we designed to say, in the didactic style, in reference to this most neglected of subjects, it only remains to add a word by way of expostulation. If you have followed me in what I have said, you will not fail to discover that my aim has been to sound a note of alarm, rather than to point out specific directions for counteracting evils already begun. In many cases, perhaps, in a majority, evil habits have been fastened upon us before we realized their nature or were prepared to defend ourselves against them. We have in some cases grown up under influences unfriendly to a life of unexceptionable purity. We have fallen into habits of the most destructive and reprehensible kind—habits which now hold us with iron fingers, simply because we did not at the time, when these habits began, know better. Young men sometimes practice loose manners, or attend those circles of promiscuous society, the average of whose moral culture is below their own standard, and are drawn into such a maelstrom of excitement and passion, that the moral feelings become unbalanced and debauched before they are aware of the change. A wise rule is never to go to a place of moral and social culture below yourself, for purposes of enjoyment. You may go as a matter of duty and benevolence. They are the stronger party under the circumstances and are sure, according to the doctrines of moral and intellectual forces, to draw you down more, vastly, than you draw them up. Aspire to upward levels. Press with all the persistency which a genuine self-respect will permit, into circles of higher tone; not higher in *snobbery* and *pretension*, but higher in moral and intellectual culture. The truth is, virtue is a little select; genuine merit is tinged a little with aristocrat hues; that may be treason in a democratic age, but, nevertheless, I suspect heaven is so likewise.

But again, boys, too, are not unfrequently taught, by those old enough to know better, the nameless and dreadful vice, to which allusion has been made, at so early an age as to preclude the exercise of judgment in the premises. Besides, it is sometimes a mistaken notion that moderate indulgence in this form is harmless. But let me say here, with emphasis, that any, the least giving way at this point, is hazardous if not ruinous.

We generally enter the sacred enclosure of marriage, too, profoundly ignorant of its liabilities, its demands and limitations It is not unfrequently the case that we live a lifetime in constant violation of some of nature's most positive and imperative requirements. Is it not high time that this ignorance, this groping of our way by blundering experiments, be put an end to? God holds us to a strict accountability to his law. He will not deviate a hair's breadth to accommodate our mistakes, our follies, or our crimes. His justice here is inflexible. He makes a daily record of our transactions. We are told that he keeps a book; He does; and He posts up that record into the great ledger of Time every day. He writes, not on paper, but on character—on countenances. This is the book that will be opened when the secrets of all hearts will be read.

Physiognomists tell us that the external man is a true index of the internal; that the gait, the tone of voice, the eyes, the mouth, the nose, and every feature and lineament of the countenance is a faithful picture of the history and character of the man. This is so, without doubt; for the body is but an outgrowth of the soul. My life, my whole character, is written on my countenance to-day. The thoughts I entertained and the actions I performed twenty years ago, though hidden apparently under the rubbish of a material organization, yet they are destined, by the laws of being, to find adequate and distinct expression under favorable circumstances. So it is with you. These records are legibly and distinctly written. They only wait for a competent translator. I may not be able to read them any more than I can Egyptian. But the practiced eye of the Physiognomist can read them. God can read them. They are His own record. Angels and spirits can read them. They can read them in Heaven, they can read them in Hell. The intelligent universe will all know them sooner or later. They will recognize your true character as readily when you lay by this material organization and enter upon your spiritual state, as the people of the land of Nod recognized Cain as a vagabond and murderer.

Let me say, then, in conclusion, to young, to old, to all—do yourselves no harm. Seek health, long life, social happiness, intellectual vigor and purity, by those normal and simple methods which God has ordained, and you will have the approbation of God and the society of all good spirits, both here and hereafter.

From the Motor.

Synopsis of the Governor's Message.

Our readers will probably remember that we promised in our last issue to give the Governor's Message entire, this week. It did not arrive as early as we expected it would, and when it did come we found it to be so long that we were compelled to back out of our bargain. It would make over two full pages of our paper, in close type, and prevent our giving other matters of interest. We adopt the next best thing—a synopsis.

The Message gives a very full and valuable statement of the transactions of the State Government, both civil and military, and a clear and comprehensive view of the present condition of affairs. We will endeavor to give the substance of the recommendations, &c.

The Governor considers manufacturing yet in its infancy in the State. But wisely says: "Our natural resources give ample opportunity for the advantageous employment of capital in that direction. It should be the policy of the State to encourage by proper legislation the development of these resources, for only thus do they become a part of the wealth of the State."

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It appears that our State has not, as required by the act of the U. S., granting to the several States a quantity of land equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, for the support and maintenance of at least one Agricultural College, expressed by the Legislature its acceptance thereof. It must be accepted within two years from its approval by the President. The Governor says to the Legislature:

I trust that at an early day you will take the necessary steps to secure to the State the benefits of the grant, and to carry out in good faith the objects of the donation; especially since this State, by its Legislature in the year 1858, memorialized Congress for such a grant.

ENLARGMENT OF THE ERIE CANAL AND FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVERS.

The enlargement of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, so as to make it of a capacity suitable for the passage of gunboats, will also, I learn, occupy the attention of our National Legislature. Its importance to our State can scarcely be overrated. The Improvement is now, as is claimed by the company charged with its building, nearly completed in the manner required by the laws of this State and the stipulations of that company, and is at present the only direct navigable water communication between the Mississippi and the great western lakes.

I would respectfully suggest that you memorialize Congress upon these two important national improvements, and call the attention of our Representatives in Congress thereto.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The finances of the State are in good condition. We will not attempt to give the different items of the transactions of the year in the different funds; but merely the total amounts of receipts and disbursements. The General Fund is as follows: Received, $669,661,84; Disbursed, $549,746,17, leaving a balance in the treasury to the credit of this fund, Dec. 31st 1862. of $119,915,67 The expenses of the State Government, exclusive of permanent improvements, such as the enlargement of the Capitol, and other public institutions, has been quite uniform, during the past four years. The expenses for 1862, for fiscal years, amounts to $189,996,37 being only $225,22 greater than for the year 1860, which is the largest of either of the three previous years.

School Fund. The transactions in this fund are as follows: Balance in treasury, and receipts during the year, $204, 887,71, Disbursements $166,180,00, leaving a balance in the treasury Dec. 31st of $38.707,71.

In this connection we will give the Governor's recommendations in relation to this fund, which it appears to us, are eminently sound. He says:

While much and unavoidable loss occurs constantly to this fund from loans made in small amounts to private persons, no better and safer borrower can certainly be found in the State, diminishing at the same time the management of the fund. Under this law $65,000 of the school fund have been invested in the bonds of the State, but these investments were restricted to bonds already issued at the time of the passage of the law. I would respectfully recommend that the law be so changed as to allow the investment of this fund in any of the bonds issued by the State.

Swamp Land Fund. Balance in treasury Dec. 31st, 1861, and receipts during the year $22,070,60. Disbursements $17,317,-25. Leaving balance in Treasury, of $4,753,-35.

"The receipts in this fund are made up mainly of money received on sales of State bonds and advances made by the United States upon the claims of the State for war expenditures. The amount of those claims sent to the Secretary of the Treasury is, up to the present time $1,125,349 57."

Of this amount there has been refunded, and applied in payment of the direct tax due from the State $1,019,546,09. Leaving due the State $105;803,48:

Under the great pressure of business and the vast transactions of the U. S. treasury department, the examination and settlement of these State claims progress but very slowly, and great embarrassment would have resulted to the State and its credito s, had these liberal advances not obviated the difficulties. No further advance can however now be counted upon, as the ma gin left for accounts that may not be allowed is already a very small one, and as the financial embarrassments of the General Government would also prevent further advances.

The sources of income, then, to meet the expenditures of this fund during the present year will be confined to the tax of $275,000 provided at the extra session of last year, and such other provisions as may be made by you to meet the demands upon this fund. These demands will be large, and in addition to the necessary expenses of our military departments, of state surgeons, for cavalry and artillery, and of taking care of our sick and wounded soldiers, will mainly consist of the extra pay of $5 per month allowed to the soldiers who have families dependent upon them. It is estimated that this will require $60,000 per month. The special tax of $275,000 will probably be exahusted in the month of March or April. The State of Wisconsin cannot permit the families of her brave soldiers to suffer for want of this additional pay—it should not be discontinued: but I know of no way in which the money necessary for this purpose can be procured except by an additional loan.

I will close this short financial review by stating that on the 31st day of December, 1861 there was in the treasury as the whole amount of balances on hand in all the different funds, the sum of $291,424,65.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Governor after inviting the attention of the Legislature to the repot of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, remarks:

Education is one of the chief corner stones of free institutions, without it they cannot long remain pure; ignorance is a great enemy of liberty. If by some means attendance upon schools could be enforced, if parents who often selfishly retain their children at home and permit them to grow up in ignorance, could be compelled to send them to school for a certain length of time, as they are rigorously compelled to do in Prussia and some other European States, I should gladly advocate a passage of the necessary laws for that purpose. I do not consider such laws an improper interference with individual liberty; the child is not the property of the parent, the state has a large interest in its education and may well make regulations concerning it. Not entirely satisfied that such a law could be carried into effect in our State, I leave this matter to your superior wisdom and consideration.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

After showing the condition of the finances of the State University, it appears that the income yielded on the productive capitals, amounts to only $7,106,87, from which deduct charges made by State for care of fund $975,22, would leave a net income of $6,185,64. "This amount," the Governor says, "will be entirely inadequate for the support of the University."

The constitution of our State prescribes that "*Provisions shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University* at and near the seat of State government," and that "the proceeds of all lands granted by the United States to the State for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University." It seems to me to be a very plain deduction from these provisions that it was the intention of the framers of the constitution to provide that the University, i. e., the necessary buildings, &c., should be established by the State, and the income of the University Fund, a donation from Congress, should be used for the maintenance and support of the University so established. Instead of this, the State has, however, never paid one cent either for the establishment or the suppors or the maintenance of the University, but it has compelled the University to erect the buildings on its own credit, the debt to be paid from its own fund. This has led to the embarrassment under which it is now laboring. In addition to that, the State has for many years past charged the University Fund with the expense of its management.

* * * * * *

Wisconsin, I think has not acted the part of a kind parent in exacting payment for the management of a fund so liberally bestowed on the University, which by the constitution it was in duty bound to establish, but for which it never paid out one cent. In the present financial difficulties the money paid annually for several years to the State for the management of this fund would be a great aid to the University, and I would therefore recommend that the law exacting this payment be repealed, and restoration be made of the money retained by the State for this purpose since the date when the provisions of the Revised Statutes on the subject were put into operation. The same policy should be pursued in regard to the School Fund. As the common schools are mostly supported by taxation, a change in that respect will make but little difference.

[illegible] duty to urge upon you again the propriety of engrafting upon the University a professorship of military engineering and tactics, that your young men may have an opportunity to study military science, a study unfortunately too long neglected in the Northern States, and the necessity of which has become so apparent during our present national struggle.

Governor Salomon congratulates the Legislature on the prompt completion of the west wing of the State Capital, and says "the work has been faithfully, well and cheaply done. The cost amounts to $87,-591.32, being over twelve thousand dollars less than the appropriation, and sixteen thousand less than the cost of the east wing. He is informed by the architect that the construction of either the north or south wing would amount to $50,000. The old wings are yet used; but are in a dilapidated condition. If either of the new wings were completed there would be sufficient accommodations for the present wants of the State. He commends the matter to the Legislature.

A change of the law in regard to taxing Railronds and Plank roads is recommended, so as to make it conform to the opinion of the Supreme Court.

The Governor thinks the State Reform School should receive the same liberal patronage that the other benevolent State institutions enjoy, and therefore recommends "a repeal of the present law taxing counties with the support of the inmates, and that the necessary appropriations be made for the support of the school during the current year."

STATE PRISON.

The Governor in considering this subject, after some rational remarks on rotation in office, and the errors incident to the inexperience of new beginners, wisely and humanely says:

A large portion of the annual current expenses of the prison is probably due to the frequent changes in the person of the Commissioner. The report of the State Prison Commissioner shows an estimated indebtedness on the 1st of January, 1863, over and above the $20,000 appropriated for current expenses, of $3,000, a discrepancy between the estimated expenses on the basis of which the appropriation was made, and the actual expenditure, which is surprisingly large. Sound policy would seem to dictate that the accounts and expenditures of such an institution should be subjected to the scrutiny and approval of an auditing officer. The Secretary of State is by the Constitution ex officio auditer, and these accounts, as well as those of all other public offices expending money, of and for the State, might properly pass through his hands.

While I, with my present views on the subject, am not inclined to favor any plan which, for the purpose of saving a few thousand dollars to the State would take the management of the prison substantially out of its control and submit it to private persons for gain, without sufficient guarantees that the treatment of the convicts would be according to the principles of a humane policy, looking towards *reform* of the criminal as well as his punishment, I trust that your wisdom will discover some mode of so amending the present laws on this subject to reduce the expenses of the prison to a less burdensome limit and prevent the regularly returning annual indebtedness of the institution. You will find that the Commissioner estimates the current expenses of the present year at $20,000.

During the past year a female prison, being a substantial building of cut stone and containing 18 cells has been built; also a durable wall around the female prison grounds. 36 rods long has been erected, and 302 feet of the the front wall left unfinished last year have been completed All this work has been done by convicts and should be taken into account in estimating and judging of the expenses of the management of the prison

The total number of convicts confined during the year from January 6th to October 1st is 173, of which there had been discharged 57, leving 115 in prison on the named date, of whom 112 were males and 4 females

The attention of the Governor has been repeatedly called to the fact that the Fox and Wis. River Improvment Company have failed to pay the evidences of indebtedness issued on the part of the State, on the account of the improvement of those Rivers, which by law they were required to discharge. The State has always been assured that these debts were properly paid; but the Governor thinks it doubtful whether the State could be compelled to pay them by action of law. Some insist that the Company have forfeited their charter. Creditors who have no claim on the State ask for some action to compel the company to pay them. The Governor urges the Legislature to take some action to procure justice to be done to the creditors of the Company. He will lay before any committee from the Legislature the communications he has received on the subject.

The balance of the Message is mostly taken up with a history of the number of troops sent to the war, the manner of furnishing them, the draft, &c., wherein is urged the adoption of more equitable and effective regulations for drafting the militia in response to the calls of the Government, together with the provisions for enforcing the draft by State authority. Also, the adoption of means for preserving in the archives of the State, a true record of the part taken by the sons of Wisconsin in the suppression of the present rebellion.

An effective organization of the State militia, is recommended.

Among the facts disclosed by the message, we learn that out of 4,455 men drafted in the State, all but 1,285 have obtained exemption upon one plea and another, and of these 491 have volunteered in old regiments, or in the 27th and 31st. The aggregate of all troops sent to the war by this State including the first regiment of three months men, and something more than 2,000 militia not yet reported, is 43,740. Of these, the total loss by deaths, discharges and desertions, was, on the first of December 7,875

The allotment system, designed to enable the soldiers in the field to regularly and safely transmit a portion of their pay to their families and friends at home, is touched upon. The effective working of the system has met with many obstacles. The efforts of the Commissioners, aided very materially by the voluntary assistance of the State Treasurer, to insure the proper working of the system, have been incessant, and, under recent stringent orders from the United States military department to paymasters, it is believed the difficulties have been removed.

The closing portion of the message, discussing the condition of the country, breathes the spirit and has the ring of true patriotism. We close the synopsis by quoting the Governor's own words almost entire, only omitting a portion of the introductory thereto.

Divide et empera, is an old adage that the enemies of the country, and the sympathizers with the rebellion in the North have well learned If all true, loyal men of the North will stand united and will not allow party strife and prejudices to darken their better judgment, the few traitorous men that may be among us will be powerless The South builds its last hope upon a divided North.

In judging the acts of the Administration in the conduct of this war, we should be forbearing On no man was ever, on this continent, so fearful a responsibility thrown as rests upon the President of the United States. No candid man doubts his earnest desire to save the Government, the Union and the Constitution; but he is mortal and may err, as we are all liable to err. Much fault is found in certain quarters with his recent proclamation of emancipation, and much is said of conciliatory measures. Either the prosecution of this war and the suppression of the rebellion is just and right, or it is unjust and wrong. If just, all means allowed by the usages of war of the civilized world should be resorted to for its successful termination, humanity even, and justice to our brave army demands this, they demand that there should be a *rigorous prosecution of the war*. The emancipation proclamation is strictly a war measure, designed to lead to a speedy and successful termination of the war by depriving the enemy of one of its chief means of support. In times of peace the President would not, under the Constitution, have had the power to interfere with slavery in any of the States, but when the South made open war upon the Government and Constitution, they renounced all right to claim their protection If it is lawful for the President to order thousands of traitors in arms to be killed by the engineery of war, to besiege and destroy their property, shall it not be lawful for him to declare those free who are held in bondage by them and who are employed by their masters in sustaining the rebellion?

But the plea of this policy will exasperate the rebels and destroy the hope of their peaceful return, to the Union and submission to its laws Have they ever shown the slightest disposition to such return? Have they not wantonly waged this war because they despised the Constitution and the Union? Have they not always had the opportunity to lay down their traitorous arms, submit to the laws and save all their rights under the Constitution? The people of the loyal States in great overwhelming majority would gladly welcome them back *under the Constitution as it is*, if they would submit to its authority Is it not preposterous to speak of *conciliatory measures* against traitors who with murderous hands are assailing the nation's life, and against whom we have sent into the field a million of armed men? The proclamation of emancipation I cannot regard otherwise than as a just and wise measure. Men may justly differ in their judgment about it; but, if there should be those who, on account of this policy, desire to embarrass the Administration in the further prosecution of the war, they cannot be true friends of the Union and Constitution, for they are more anxious for a traitor's right to hold his fellow man in bondage than that the Union be saved May the Supreme Ruler of the Universe so guide the actions of the people of this once happy and now distracted country that the republic be saved and not shattered on the rocks of disunion and dissension

EDWARD SALOMON.

Madison, January 14. 1863

Appleton Crescent.

APPLETON JAN. 24, 1863.

The Legislature.—This postage-stamp dog law body has again commenced its annual foraging expedition against the Revised Statutes in general, and the absorption of public money in particular. As the almanacs would say, about these days look out for stupendous newspaper articles proprecying a short session! Undoubtedly many new laws—utterly worthless—will be enacted, and the doings of former Legislatures be repealed. Partisanship will be prominent in this body, inasmuch as the Republicans are in the ascendant. All the legislative officers elected are Republicans, from Speaker down to fireman. "No Party!"

The Sec'y of the Interior has presented a communication to the Senate asking for an appropriation of $5,200,000 for capital extension and new dome. Same officer recommends the immediate distribution of $50,000 among the Indians in Utah. The Sec'y of war recommends the building of three large class iron-clad man of wars, to cost not exceeding $12,000,000 It is also thought $100,000,000 Treasury Notes will be issued to pay our soldiers. We have nothing to condemn about the forgoing appropriations, except the first item. It does look very much like fiddling while the Nation is in flames, to make heavy appropriations for National ornaments—a "Capital Extension" in these times! Bah!

Senator Hudd dropped in on us Monday morning last. He came in Saturday to attend the Law Term of the Circuit Court, which convened on Monday, and returned to his legislative duties the same day. He moved during last week, memorializing Congress on the feasibility of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement for a Ship Canal to the Mississippi, and Senators H. and Bowan were constituted said Committee. A memorial was presented to the Legislature to the foregoing effect, and was immediately and unanimously adopted. Our Senator has been re-appointed on the Judiciary Committee—one of the most important in the Senate, and which position he occupied last winter.

The Court Martial of Fitz-John Porter brought in a verdict of guilty; the President has approved the verdict; and Gen. Porter has been cashiered and dismissed from the service. Now, give it to Pope, Fremont and Buell.

Prospects seem to indicate a general movement, simultaneously, of all our forces from all the various commands. If this policy had been inaugurated long ago, the present situation would have been far more flattering to the Union. As it is, let us hope for the best.

James R. Doolittle has been nominated in Republican caucus at Madison, which is virtually a re-election. So Wisconsin will be misrepresented in U. S. Senate another six years.

The Insane Hospital at Madison has 151 inmates.

Logs Wanted.—A rare chance for our farmers will be found by consulting the notice of John P. Parish in another column.

Our official loss at Murfreesboro was 1,294 killed, 6,874 wounded and 2,070 prisoners. Aggregate 8,348. There was four day's fighting.

Cairo, Jan. 17.—The Ram Storm left Arkansas Post on Monday, and arrived here to day The news confirms the capture of that post. The attack was made on Friday evening by the gun boat and the land forces, debarking two miles below, marching to the rear of the fortifications. The rebels had breastworks two miles below the main fort, from which they were shelled, not, however, before they had done some damage to the gunboats. Three balls entered the port hole of the Lexington, killing four men. The main fort, which is represented as having been very strong, surrendered on Sunday. The officers of the Storm say they captured six regiments in the works, and that on Monday, two Texan regiments, not knowing the place had surrendered, came in to reinforce, and they also were captured

Nearly all the ammunition taken by the rebels from the steamer Blue Wing some days since, were recaptured.

A reconnoissance sent up the river had not returned at the time the Storm left.—Our loss is not so heavy as at first reported.

New York, Jan. 17.—A special dispatch from Nashville dated last evening, contains the following: Gen. Forrest, of the rebel army, with a force of about 4,000 men and 12 pieces of light artillery, attacked our relief and store ships coming up the Cumberland river, and succeeded in capturing five steamboats laden with valuable commissary stores and the gunboat Shiel Several of the boats contained wounded soldiers, who in jumping from them while burning, were shot in the water. The negro crews were stripped of their clothing, tied to trees, cowhided and left to starve on the shore. The boats were all anchored in midchannel and burned, after being robbed of all the valuables The officers and soldiers were stripped of their clothing, placed on shore and paroled.

AMABLE BROUILLARD,
Treasurer of Outagamie county Office in County Building, Appleton, Wis. (16 3m)

C. A. HAMER,
Clerk Circuit Court, Deputy Clerk Board and Register of Deeds, Notary Public, Outagamie county. Deeds, etc., drawn. Office County Building, Appleton. (16 3m)

DR EARLE OSTHANDER,
[LATE OF TORONTO, CANADA.]
Office at the residence of Mr. D. L. Atwell, College Avenue, Appleton, Wis. (16 7)

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May be obtained at the principal Druggists, Storekeepers and Shoe sellers.

Price 25cts per Bottle.

Logs Wanted!

I want 60 000 feet of the best quality of WHITE OAK, WHITE ASH and HARD MAPLE LOGS for which I will exchange Seasoned Pine Lumber or pay CASH Sawing done on Shares, and on best notice (Mr Bolling (sawyer) Leaches always on hand and for sale at reasonable rates. Also, will pay cash for any number of Pine Logs Planing and Matching done in good style

JOHN P. PARISH.

At the 1st water or lower saw-mill.
Appleton, Jan 2nd, 1863 32m2

The Great Battle Commenced!

The subscriber having resumed business in Appleton is now fully prepared to attend to BLACKSMITHING in all its branches. Particular attention given to the manufacture of

EDGE TOOLS!

I have a new pattern of STEEL PLOWS, which is warranted to give satisfaction, or no pay

Terms easy for cash—all work warranted—prices low as the lowest

Shop two doors north of Crescent Hotel, nearly opposite Cook's stand. FRANK PROCTOR
Appleton, Jan's 23, 1863. 16-3m

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

Wagon and Blacksmith

SHOP,

LOCATED AT

YOUNG'S CORNERS—DALE.

J. BESANCON, PROPRIETOR

The subscriber would beg leave to inform the citizens of Outagamie County, that he has completed such arrangements as to sustain the past reputation of his establishment and render it the best in the River Valley

He does not hesitate in saying that he can manufacture better

Lumber Wagons, Buggies, Ox-carts, Buck-Boards, Sleighs, Cutters, and Bob-sleds,

than any similar establishment in this vicinity — His work will stand the rack and fall of empires and set at defiance the ravages of time

His Blacksmithing Department is unequaled —

Better Horse Shoing Wagon and Sleigh Ironing, or Repairing Generally,

cannot be done anywhere, as we keep the BEST WORKMEN and the FINEST STOCK!

Painting, Ornamenting, &c.

Refers to anyone who has ever patronized him Terms cheaper than the cheapest—cash down Farmers, Teamsters, Business Men, give me a call
Dale, Jan 1862 (16-3m) J. BESANCON

Notice to Tax-Payers.

Office of the Treasurer of the city of Appleton
Jan. 24th, 1863.

Notice is hereby given to all interested, that the Tax List of the city of Appleton, in the county of Outagamie, and state of Wisconsin, for the State, City, County, School and other taxes for the year 1862 is now in my hands, at my office in said city, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes in said list specified, and that the taxes on the real estate in said list specified must be paid before the Twenty-Fifth day of February, a. d. 1863, in default where of the same will be returned by me as unpaid to the County Treasurer of the county of Outagamie in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided; and that the Taxes on the Personal Property in said list specified must be paid at my said office within thirty days from the first publication of this notice, and in default of said payment, I shall proceed according to law to enforce the collection of the same in the manner prescribed by law. All cash items must be paid in gold, silver, Wisconsin Currency or U. S. treasury notes. The following days are set apart for the payment of the said taxes, deducting three per cent of the Treasurer's fees, viz: January 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31.

HENRY D RYAN,
Treasurer of the City of Appleton.
Office in Council Room, College Avenue.

SHERIFF SALE.

State of Wisconsin, Outagamie Co. Circuit Court—January Special Term

Timothy Smith, plaintiff, against Samuel Williams and Rachel Williams, defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale

By virtue and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled cause, at a special term of the Circuit Court of the State of Wisconsin, held in and for the County of Outagamie, at the Court House in the city of Appleton, on the 3d Monday of January, a. d. 1863, I shall to raise the amount of said judgment in favor with interest, costs and expenses of sale, appeal and sell by public auction, to the highest and best bidder, at the Sheriff's office in the city of Appleton, on Thursday, April 30th, a. d. 1863, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Outagamie, state of Wisconsin, known and described as the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty (30), in township twenty-one (21) north, of range fifteen (15), containing eighty (80) acres of land, more or less. Dated at the Sheriff's Office, city of Appleton, January 23d, a. d. 1863.

E. C GOFF, Under Sheriff

Samuel Boyd, Pl'ffs Attorney.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®.com

Our Woodland Home.

CITY ORDERS are worth 95 cents cash! That's something like.

EXTRA COPIES.—Of this number may be had at our office, ready for mailing.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES will be held to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Rev. S. Palmer will officiate.

C. W. BEMIS, of the 1st Wis. Cavalry, died on Saturday, the 10th inst., in the town of Greenville, where he had been brought some time since.

WOOD.—We want 15 cords of good hard wood on account. We will take it in doses to suit the seller, but the sooner it is brought the better.

S. C. MOWER, well known to the denizens of Appleton, as a former student of Lawrence University, has received a Lieutenancy in the 4th Reg't.

MANY THANKS.—To the Motor for their condensation of the type of the Governor's Message. We will allude to some points in the document next week.

PRESIDENT MASON'S able Lecture occupies a large space in our paper to-day.—We have no apology to make, however, and bespeak for it an extended circulation among the thinking, reading public.

BLUNDER.—In "making up" the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement article in to-day's paper, one of our "standing headings"—"The Legislature," got mixed in and was not discovered until after the edition had been "worked off."

MADISON PATRIOT.—If any of our readers here-about want to keep posted in legislative matters this winter, let them take either the Daily or tri weekly Patriot. It is one of the most readable, live papers in the State. Send for it.

SENT UP.—Patrick Dorick,—the man who struck an ax into a man last October, failing to pay his fine and costs, was sent to the County Jail, on Wednesday, to remain until his fine is paid. Our jail now contains three criminals.

MARTIN VANDENZEN, of Appleton, of Co. I, 3d Wis. Cavalry, (Capt. Conkey,) and six others of the Company, was killed in a late engagement in Arkansas. Our boys fought against four times their number, and were victorious. Another fight was expected on Tuesday last.

A HOME INVENTION.—At Clark and Simpson's Rake Factory, the other day, we saw most an ingenious method for bending Ox-Bows by hand. It is Mr. Clark's own invention, is simple, handy, and turns out the best article in good condition and with dispatch. A visit of observation will pay.

THE CHARTER.—Among legislative proceedings, we notice that Senator Hudd has already introduced the bill to amend our city charter. We are gratified to see this promptness of our Senator, and hope he will secure its early passage, in order that it may be published and our citizens have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with its provisions previous to our Charter election.

IRONY.—We had occasion to pass the County Building about nine o'clock the other evening, and observed the iron shutters all open, unfastened. Upon inquiry, we further learn, that these shutters have not been closed at night during the past two years! If this is not a striking bid for burglarious individuals, then we are mistaken. If these shutters are of no practical utility let the proper authorities dispose of them and credit the County with the receipts therefor!

SNOW.—Monday night came down with a light deposit of snow, and jingling bells, crowded streets, happy countenances and increased business, was the programme until Thursday, when the moderation of the weather caused an extensive thaw. Such a mild winter was never realized in Northern Wisconsin. Our manufactures and general street business suffer greatly in consequence.

P. S.—A heavy fall of snow on Thursday night. Hip! Hurrah!

P. S. S.—Rain on Friday!

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S proceedings will be found in another column.—Some good measures have been adopted, and some questionable ones passed upon.—We question the policy of publishing the bill of S P. Ming. Because any man makes a blunder, is no guarantee for a board (representing the whole people) to tarnish their public records with undignified proceedings. Another thing. Adjourning until November next, is too long an interval to meet the public demands. Quarterly meetings should be inaugurated.

HEAVY FIRES.—On Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, a fire occurred at Portage, destroying the La Crosse R. R. depot, an elevator, three warehouses, two beer saloons, one freight car, with contents, and 150 cords of wood. So says the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Saturday morning at about 5 1 2 o'clock, an alarm of fire was given at Beaver Dam, and before the flames could be stayed, 17 stores and two dwellings were burned—Contents mostly saved. Loss about $17.—000! Fire supposed to have originated from a defective stovepipe.

SAM. RYAN, Jr., whilom fighting Editor of the Crescent, returned home from the 3d Wis. Cavalry, on Tuesday. He enlisted as a private, after the regiment was almost fully officered; was promoted to Q. M. Sergeant, in which capacity he served until severely injured—having a cask of hams, weighing 350 lbs., roll on him while receiving the same, and which broke his ankle. If any man is deserving a Commission, we think he is—having left a good business, without hope of the emoluments, purely to preserve the supremacy of a good Government.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last a little son of a Mr. Boswell, of Freedom, had his leg broke while assisting his father in loading logs on a sled. One of the logs slid from the skids, severely fracturing the upper part of the femur. The bone was with difficulty but skillfully set by Dr. Sutherland of this place. The little fellow is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Another shocking accident occurred at Dunn & Brewster's factory this week.—A young man by the name of John Mice, who was operating one of the Stave Jointers, while trying to pick out a stave that had fallen out of place, slipped and fell on the machine—at the same time threw out his left hand to try to save himself. It came in contact with the knives or planers, and in an instant his hand and arm, just above the joint, was cut into mince meat. The bones of the arm being split somewhat, rendered amputition necessary, about midway below the elbow joint. It was cleverly done by Dr. Tompkins, although a bad job.

MR. S. J. ROUDEBUSH was injured considerably last Tuesday while unloading a lot of R. R. ties. It seems that he drew out the stakes of the sled and while removing the ties, they started, and before he could get out of the way, came down upon him.

Mr. Jeremiah Wood received serious internal injuries on Monday last. While coming down the steps near Mayor Johnson's residence, his feet slipped and he received a bad fall, striking upon his side. We are sorry to hear that his case is critical.

CITY TAXES.—Ye Citie Treasurer has an interesting tale in ye other column of ye Crescent, wherein he tells ye goodlie people when, where and how they can dispose of their filthy lucre for ye public benefit.

[OFFICIAL.]

Adjourned Session of the Board of County Commissioners

Pursuant to adjournment the Board met at the Court House in Appleton, Jan. 12th, 1863, at 2 o'clock p. m. Roll called, present, W. H. P. Bogan, Chairman, Ja's McGillan and J. J. Steffen.

Moved and carried that the Board proceed to election of a Chairman for the ensuing year by ballot. Ballots cast as follows: W. H. P. Bogan 2; Blank 1. W. H. P. Bogan duly elected.

The following bills were presented, read and referred to Committee on Claims:

No 1	D G Morris, making tax Roll of Dale,	$18 00
" 2	John Bley, " Center,	15 75
" 3	Town of Hortonia, " Hortonia,	15 00
" 4	M W Allen, election returns,	2 84
" 5	A B Jackson, abstract of land	3 00
" 6	A W S Warner, for Illegal tax	7 51
" 7	" "	477 40

Report of Swamp land Commissioner Butler of the town of Dale, by Stephen Balliet, was received and adopted.

Bills presented, read and referred.

" 7	Town Dale, providing for A. Otto, insane	5 25
" 8	E G Goff, Sheriff fees,	71 23
" 9	" "	
" 10	Dr Morris, medical services	3 00

L. E. Darling, of Greenville, made his Report as Swamp Land Commissioner, which was adopted.

Bills presented, read and referred:

" 11	N Mereness, services rendered,	7 50

Board adjourned till 9 o'clock to morrow morning.

TUESDAY MORNING, 9 A. M.

Roll called, all the members present. Em. B. Clark presented a petition to the Board to change the time of paying the salary to the District Attorney, from half yearly to quarterly, whereupon the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolution No. 1.—*Resolved*, That the order of this Board made at the November session thereof, fixing the salary of the District Attorney at $300, payable at the expiration of every six months for the term of 1863-64, be and is hereby changed so as to be payable at the expiration of every quarter.

Bills presented, read and referred;

" 12	C A Hamer, Clerk Court fees	51 46
" 13	P H O Brien, making tax roll,	5 00
" 14	S P Ming, guarding Co Jail,	9 00
" 15	D L Atwell, repairs on Jail	4 00
" 16	Otto & Breckenstrader, repairs on Co Jail	1 75

Board adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Roll called, all the members present. Bills presented, read and referred.

" 17	Wm Rork, Justice fees	68 29
" 18	S S Whitman, " "	3 98
" 19	J Rinehart, " "	7 04
" 20	A J Smits, making assessment roll,	23 00

The following bills were reported back by Committee on Claims:

No 1	D G Morris, Clerk Dale, allowed at	14 00
" 2	John Bley, " Center,	12 00
" 3	Town or Hortonia, allowed as charged	15 00
" 4	M W Allen, " "	2 84
" 5	A B Jackson, Regr of Land office allowed	3 00
" 6	E G Goff, withdrawn by consent	
" 9	" "	
" 10	Dr Morris, for Medical services, referred to special committee	
" 11	N Mereness, for service, rejected on account of not being properly stated and informality.	
" 12	C A Hamer, Clk of Court, all'd as chgd	53 46
" 13	P H O'Brien, service "	5 00
" 14	S P Ming, said bill reading as follows:	

State of Wisconsin, Outagamie County, } ss

To S P Ming, Dr.

To 9 nights guarding County Jail, to prevent Greenville Dutch killing the Indian at $1 50.. 9 00

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 12th Jan., 1863. J F Harriman, Notary Public, Wis

It was rejected, as it does not state by what authority the service was rendered and the "Greenville Dutch" might make claims of the same nature.

No 15	D L Atwell allowed as charged	4 00
" 16	Otto & Breckenstrader, all'd as charged	1 75

Board adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Roll called, all members present. The following bills were referred back by Committee on Claims, to wit:

No 17	W Rork, Justice fees, allowed as charged	68 00
" 18	S S Whitman, " " "	3 98
" 19	John Rinehart, " " "	7 04
" 20	A J Smits, Cl'k of Kaukauna all'd at	15 00

Resolution No. 2.—*Resolved*, To appropriate to the Town Clerks hereinafter named, for extra expenses for making out new assessment Rolls as follows, to-wit:

To town Clerk of Grand Chute,	$16 00
" Greenville,	14 00
" Maple Creek,	12 00
" Liberty,	12 00
" Ellington,	15 00
" Buchanan,	14 00
" Osborn,	10 00

And the Chairman and Clerks are authorized to draw orders for the same.

Dated, Jan. 13th, 1863.

Resolution No. 2 adopted.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock. Roll called, all members present. The following bills were presented, read and referred to Committee on Claims:

No 21	C G Adkins, for goods	1 40
" 22	Ryan & Ross, printing,	5 20
" 23	John Nolan, Candles,	53
" 24	E S Turner, lumber to Jail,	5 74
" 25	Ryan & Bro., printing,	10 00
" 26	E C Goff, Sheriff fees,	64 23
No 27	Ryan & Bro., printing,	50 00
" 28	John Gaffey, guarding jail,	6 25
" 29	Ryan & Ross, printing,	50 00
" 30	J W Harriman, stationery,	27 18
" 31	Martin Gerrits, " and postage,	9 09
" 32	C H Bates, guarding jail,	7 50
" 33	C G Adkins, for goods,	12 11
" 34	David McCormick, guarding jail,	5 00
" 35	Joseph La Brun, sawing wood,	7 98
" 36	Peter White, coods,	5 83
" 37	E C Goff, " and jail,	2 75

Bills reported back by Com on Claims:

No 21	C G Adkins, allowed as charged,	1 40
" 22	Ryan & Ross, "	5 20
" 23	John Nolan, "	53
" 24	E S Turner, "	5 74
" 25	Ryan & Bro., "	5 40
" 26	E C Goff, amt ended bill, allowed as charged	64 25
" 27	Ryan & Brother, allowed at	44 50
" 28	John Gaffey, reported for informality.	
" 29	Ryan & Ross, allowed at	44 80
" 30	J W Harriman " as charged	27 18
" 31	Martin Gerrits, referred to special com.	
" 6	W S Warner, "	
" 7	Town of Dale, "	
" 32	C H Bates, rejected for informality.	
" 33	C G Adkins, allowed as charged,	12 11
" 34	David McCormick, rejected for informality.	
" 35	Joseph La Brun, allowed at	4 62
" 36	Peter White, " as charged	5 83
" 37	E C Goff, " "	5 98

Bill presented, read and referred to com. on Claims.

No 38	Lewis Bates, repairs and guarding jail,	3 20

Board adjourned till 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION, Jan 14.—Roll called, members all present. The following communication of G. H. Myers, Esq., was received and approved.

To the Board of Supervisors of Outagamie County: GENTLEMEN—At the last November term of the Circuit Court in this County, the Court appointed me District Attorney for the term. In order that you may pay to the widow of Captain John Jewett, Jr., the full balance which would have been due him for services as District Attorney, for a full term of two years without loss to the County, and without question, I hereby relinquish to the county any claim I may have against it for services as District Attorney, under the appointment above mentioned. Yours truly,

GEO. H. MYERS.

Appleton, Jan. 14th, 1863.

The following bills were presented, read and referred to Com. on Claims:

No 39	N Mereness, arresting Indian,	3 89
" 40	C H Bates, guarding jail,	7 50
" 41	R Gantenbein, chairs for Court House,	21 72

Report of James Campion, Swamp Land Commissioner of town of Center, was received and adopted.

The following Resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolution No. 3.—*Resolved*, By the Board of County Commissioners, to select a special committee of three to investigate into the matter of William S. Warner, relating to illegal tax title deeds and certificates, presented to the Board and other matters, and report their findings and doings to said board at their session in the month of November next: as the time is entirely too short during the present session to act upon said matter with due precautions. Adopted.

Resolution No. 4.—*Resolved*, That W. H. P. Bogan as Chairman, and Geo. H. Myers and Em. B. Clark, constitute the committee for the purpose mentioned in Resolution No. 3. Adopted.

Resolution No. 5.—*Resolved*, By the Board of Supervisors of Outagamie County, that Thomas McGillan, former Clerk of this Board, immediately deliver to Charles Grunert, his successor in office, all papers, documents, books, moneys, furniture and each and every other article and thing whatsoever appertaining to said office; and make with his said successor in office a final settlement, according to law; and this to do without further delay and further.

Resolved, That Matthias Werner be appointed a committee of one to assist the Clerk of the County Board in examining the books and papers in and belonging to the office of said Clerk, and report at the next session of said board. Adopted.

Resolution No. 6.—*Resolved*, That all persons who have claims on the bounty for volunteers, by assignment or advancing money on the same, file their claims with the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, on or before the second Monday of February next. Adopted.

On motion the Board adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 15, 1863, 9 o'clock a. m.—Roll called, all the members present. The following bills were presented, read and referred:

" 42	John Carney, watching jail,	6 24
" 43	David McCormick, "	5 00
" 44	S P Ming, "	9 00

The following bills were reported back:

No 38	Lewis Bates, allowed as charged,	3 20
" 39	N Mereness, " "	3 89
" 40	C H Bates, " "	7 50
" 41	R Gantenbein, " "	21 72
" 42	John Carney, " "	6 25
" 43	David McCormick, " "	5 00
" 44	S P Ming, " "	9 00

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolution No. 7.—*Resolved*, That in all cases where married volunteers have not filed or caused it to be filed an order or orders with the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, disposing of his or their bounty, or a part of it, on or before the second Monday of February next, the Board aforesaid do hereby authorize their Chairman and Clerk to draw orders for the benefit of his or their families for the amount of such bounty or the undisposed of balance, all under the rules and regulations heretofore made in relation to this matter. Adopted.

Resolution No. 8.—*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this session be published in the Crescent and Motor at legal rates and that they present their bills at next session. Adopted.

Resolution No. 9.—*Resolved*, That there be appropriated for attending this session and Mileage:

To W H P Bogan, the sum of		$4 48
" J J Steffen,	"	9 68
" Ja's McGillan,	"	9 72

And to C A. Hamer, for services rendered in drawing notices to Town Clerks, the sum of one dollar, and the Chairman and Clerk are hereby authorized to draw orders for the same. Adopted.

Resolution No. 10.—*Resolved*, To refund to the Town of Kaukauna the sum of ten dollars, said sum having been overcharged to said town and paid over by the treasurer of said town to the county treasurer, and that the Chairman and Clerk draw an order for same. Adopted.

Moved and carried to adjourn until the November term

CHA'S GRUNERT, Clerk Board.

The New York Evening Post estimates that the amount of specie in the United States, at the present time, is $716,000,000.

The farmers of the southern part of Wyoming county and the northern part of Allegheny are busy at work making maple sugar. Several hundred trees have been tapped and the flow of sap is said to be abundant. Who ever heard before of maple sugar being made in December and January?

There are said to be two hundred and thirty five cases of small pox in the hospital for contrabands at Washington.

Illustrated Scientific American.

The best Mechanical Paper in the World.—Eighteenth Year.—Volume VIII.—New Series.

A new volume of this popular Journal commences on the first of January. It is published weekly, and every number contains sixteen pages of useful information, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

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No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It costs but six cts per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which can not be found in any other publication.

TO THE INVENTOR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in the old countries.—We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may do of interest to our readers.

A pamphlet of instruction as to the best mode of obtaining Letters Patent on new inventions, is furnished free on application.

Messrs. Munn & Co have acted as Patent Solicitors for more than SEVENTEEN years, in connection with the publication of the Scientific American, and they refer to 20,000 patentees whom they have done business.

No charge is made examining sketches and models of inventions and for advising inventors as to their patentability.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS and FARMERS.

The Scientific American will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new discoveries in the science of chemistry are given in its columns and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to their pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill-owners will be found in the Scientific American which information they can not possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.

To mail subscribers Three Dollars a year, or One Dollar four months. The volumes commence the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of country.

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MUNN & Co., Publishers,
37 Park Row, N. Y.

Relief has come.

So Have The Stoves!

OF

W. M. RUELL,

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

I have just received from all the largest and most improved variety of

Parlor Stoves,
Box Stoves,
Office Stoves,
Stove Pipe,
Tinner Ware,
Tinning Work,
&c., &c.

ever brought into this market and am prepared to defy all competition. None but first class material is used in my establishment.

I do no credit business. I will sell everything in my line,

Very Low for Cash!

Job Work

Done to order on short notice in a substantial manner. Give me a call and satisfy yourself.

LOCATION—College Avenue, nearly opposite the Appleton Post Office.

Appleton, August, 1. I. RUSSELL. (0-23)

15,000 WANTED!

TO PURCHASE CASH

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Provisions, Codfish, Cheese, Candles, Salts, Soda, Tobacco, Cigars, Candle Salt Pepper, Spices, Dried Fruits, Figs, Extracts, Brooms, Fine Baskets, Corn Rope, Linseed Oil and Lamp Butter,

ROCKINGHAM BELGIAN THENWARE,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

In fact everything which pick to a tip top barrel of vinegar or ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

One door west of Ryan's News Depot.

9-35y L. HARLOW.

Railroad Saloon

RESTAURANT.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

The subscriber would say to the lovers of the "gay and festive" that he has made large additions and improvements, and can promise the public entire satisfaction. His Rooms are airy and large; his table well supplied and his bar stocked with the choicest liquors; his location central. Oysters, Sarsaparilla, Cider, Lager Beer, &c., always on hand. Everything at lowest figures for cash. Call at Crescent Hotel.

Appleton, Jan. 1, 1863. no36y ER, Proprietor.

FOR CHEAP

CORN AND OATS also the highest price paid in Cash, the

LAWRENCE MILLS.

Appleton, Dec. 20 JOHNSON & MORY. 33tf

A Sale!

Situated one mile from Appleton Post Office, containing 160 acres of the whole or divided to suit purchasers, correspond with the times. Terms reasonable. Call on the subscriber at the premises. WILLIAM EARLE.

Appleton, Nov. 1862. 29tf

Peaches.

A nice article of ALLEN & JACKSON'S.

Liquid Glue to have in the house. Warranted to mend or lacerated connexions, &c., at Ryan's New Depot.

Stationery including the ladies' favorite "Red Line," with the regular envelopes to match, at Ryan's News Depot.

Merchandize.

Great Excitement

AT THE

STONE BLOCK!

Good Times Come again Once More!

Latest Dispatches!!

To the residents of Appleton and Outagamie county, Greeting. We appear before you to express our gratitude for past patronage, soliciting a continuance of the same, relying upon our ability to sell you good goods at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

In the line of

DRY GOODS,

We have a good assortment, suited to the wants of the people. Our stock of

Groceries and Provisions,

can not be beat, either for quality or cheapness in in price. In the department of

Hardware & Tinware,

we challenge comparison, having a full assortment, and great variety, adapted to the wants of the county. We have a

TIN SHOP

and are constantly manufacturing articles needed or called for. Work done on short notice.

STOVES! STOVES!

Cooking, Parlor, Box and Office Stoves, latest and most approved patterns.

Crockery, Glassware & Looking Glasses,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT.

Wooden & Willow Ware,
Flour & Feed,
Coffees, Sugars, Teas,
Molasses, Syrup, Vinegar,
Dried Fruits, Raisins,
Soap and Candles,
Fish, Tobacco,
Salt, coarse and fine,
Rope, Rice,
Saleratus,
Soda,
&c. &c.

We keep on hand all the **Patent Medicines** of the age, as well as an assortment of

Drugs, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.

WALL, WINDOW, CURTAIN, WRAPPING, WRITING, AND

PRINTING PAPER,

constantly on hand. Printers will find our paper to be first rate, as we have improved the machinery of the Paper Mill lately, and now do good work.

OILS, OILS.

Clearer—brighter than Gas, at one quarter the cost. KEROSENE, CARBON PETROLEUM, LARD OIL, SPTS TURPENTINE, CAMPHENE, ALCOHOL, AND BURNING FLUID.

Lamps, Lamps, Lamps.

All kinds, styles, and for sale at low rates.

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.

and Implements, of all kinds almost that may be required on a farm.

CALL AND SEE US!

And we shall always aim to give you ample return for money invested with us. Don't forget the location, Northeast corner College Avenue and Oneida Street.

Appleton, May, 1862. C. G. ADKINS.

Real Estate.

ANSON BALLARD,

Gen'l Land & Loan Agent,

APLETON, - - - WIS,

Mortgages Bought, Sold & Foreclosed.

TAXES PAID,

Titles Examined and Perfected.

ABSTRACTS FURNISHED.

Choice Farming Lands

For sale in every town in

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

Lots

IN THE CITY OF APPLETON FOR

RESIDENCES,

BUSINESS PURPOSES, or

WATER POWER.

Office in the Appleton Bank.

1y10y Appleton, June 10th, 1862.

BADGER FURNITURE

ESTABLISHMENT,

College Avenue, ... Appleton, Wis.,

Is Still in Full Blast!

Sofas, Center Tables, Mattrasses, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, Mahogany and Cane Seat Chairs, every variety of Bedsteads, Cherry, Maple and Butternut Bureaus, Stands and Tables, Common, Office and House Chairs and Rockers,

Children's Wagons and Cradles.

Veneering, painting, varnishing and repairing done in the best style. Particular attention given to

UNDERTAKING.

No other establishment can compete with me in this line, either for durability, beauty or cheapness.

Terms very low for CASH. One door west of the Edgerton Hotel.

Appleton, May, 1862. (10-1y) J. C. GEIGER.

Merchandize.

UNION!

PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE.

Cash Still Purchases Goods!

and

FAY & HUMPHREY

HAVE THE BEST AND

CHEAPEST STOCK

WINTER CLOTHING,

Ever offered the Public in Appleton.

Stock of

Hats & Caps,

Is Full and must please all in Style, Quality, and Prices.

BOOTS & SHOES,

New and Choice Goods,

Beyond all Competition.

Custom Department

Is well supplied with

BROAD CLOTHS,

Harris' Cassimeres,

SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,

DOESKIN,

Linen & Cotton

GOODS.

APPLETONIANS

AND ALL OTHERS

Are invited to call and see for themselves if these things are not so.

TRUNKS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
UMBRELLAS, SOCKS, TIES,
SHIRTS, DRWERS, BRACES, CAPS,

WOOL YARN,

All Cheaper than the Cheapest.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Singer's Sewing Machine.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

APPLETON CITY

Carriage, Wagon & Blacksmith Shop.

Having commenced business again in the old stand, I would respectfully say hereafter the above business will be carried on in name of

Cook & Heinz.

We hope by strict attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Low Prices & Cash Down

Is the motto we have adopted.

Do you want a sleigh or a wagon?
A cutter, buggy, pung or gig to ride on?
Do you want a whiffletree or neckyoke?
An ox-ring and staple, fellee or spoke?
A shoe on your horse, ox or mule?
Or repairs to your carriage or tool?
Or is it a grub hoe, mattock or hook to your chain?
Good friends, you may find it to your gain
To favor us with a call!
We work for profits small,
And give no credit, sure:
We find it the only way to be secure.

Wagons, Sleighs and Buggies

Constantly on hand or made to order on short notice

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

Paid to repairing in its various branches.

PAINTING, ORNAMENTING, &C.

W. C. COOK, C. HEINZ.

Appleton, Nov. 1, 1862. (10-30y)

ARCTIC

Fire and Inland Navigation

INSURANCE COMPANY,

18 WALL STREET, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000.

Assets Sept. 1st, 1862, $276,193.20.

Fire and Marine Ins. in all its Branches

Policies issued on Dwellings and their Furniture for One, Three and Five Years.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

VINCENT TILYON, Rec'y. J. MILTON SMITH, Pres't

27y

Wm. S. Warner, Agent at Appleton.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL

BEWARE OF PUFF AND BUY ONLY THE GENUINE

ANGIER HOUSE.

DANIEL FITZPATRICK, PROPRIETOR.

NEW LONDON, WIS.

The proprietor proposes to keep a first class house, and will always be found at his old stand, upon the North side of the river, ready to wait upon any and all, who shall see fit to favor him with a call.

New London, Jan'y 15, 1862. 38y

Money to Loan!

Money to loan on good farms, at ten per cent. interest. I can procure a few loans at above rate on good improved real estate.

Appleton, Aug. 6, '62. 15tf SAMUEL BOYD.

Pocket Books, Pocket Ledgers, Diarys, Pass and Memorandum Books in variety, at Harriman's News Depot.

Drugs, Books, Hardware, Mills.

ALLEN & JACKSON,

(SUCCESSORS TO O. K. SHAW,)

College Avenue, ... Appleton, Wis.,

DRUGGISTS

AND DEALERS IN

Books and Stationery,

Wall and Window Papers,

Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Children's Toys,

BABIES' CABS,

Paint, Whitewash and other Brushes, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces,

OILS,

Kerosene, Whale, Sperm, Tanners', Neats Foot, Machinery.

RAW AND BOILED OILS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Patent Medicines of the most reliable kinds, and warranted genuine: also Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco, Kerosene, Burning Fluid, Lamps, and all articles kept in a Drug and Book Store, which will be sold cheap.

April 17th, 1862. (9-51) ALLEN & JACKSON.

Lester & Foster,

CORNER OF ONEIDA AND COLLEGE AVENUE.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS:

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery and Toilet Soaps, Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs, &c., &c.,

Surgical Instruments, Trusses and Supenders,

Pure Wines and Liquors

FOR MEDICAL USES,

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

Paints and Oils,

GLASS AND PUTTY.

VARNISHES AND DYE-STUFFS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be given to compounding Physician's Prescriptions and Family Receipts.

Appleton, Wis., Jan., 1863. (1ly)

BOUND TO PLEASE!

PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE WAR TIMES

FRANK BERNARD

Is still prepared, as ever, to furnish his old and new customers with any article of Cabinet Ware, called for, on terms to give ample satisfaction to all. His workmen are the very best and no work is turned out unless completely finished.

Bureaus,
Secretaries,
Side-Boards,
Wash Stands,
Tables,
Chairs,
Sofas, &c., &c.,

always on hand. Orders promptly executed, on short notice.

Repairing done on short notice. Call and see for yourselves.

PAINTING.

New Paint Shop.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, PROPRIETOR.

The people of Appleton and vicinity are respectfully informed that I have opened a

Carriage, Wagon, Sign, and Ornamental Painting Establishment,

over the establishment of Heinz & Paquin, on Morrison Street, (better known as Cook's Carriage Shop,) where I will at all times be found, ready to attend to all wants in my line with promptness. My LONG EXPERIENCE in the business is sufficient guaranty that my work will give universal satisfaction. Bring along your jobs. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Appleton, Dec. 20, 1861. 2-35y

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

TIME TABLE

OF THE

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Two Daily Trains LEAVE APPLETON,

(Sundays Excepted.)

Day Express.

DEPART:	ARRIVE:
6:45 A. M.	10:45 P. M.
1:35 P. M.	1:25 "

Morning Train going South.

Leaves Appleton,	6:45 A. M.
Neenah	7:05 "
Oshkosh	7:45 "
Fond du Lac	8:30 "
Arrives at Chicago	5 45 P. M.

Afternoon Train going South.

Leaves Appleton	1.35 "
Neenah	2:19 "
Oshkosh	3:45 "
Fond du Lac	4:30 "
Arrives at Chicago	8:00 A. M.

Morning Train Coming North from Chicago.

Leaves Chicago	11:30 P. M.
Fond du Lac	10:30 A. M.
Oshkosh	11:40 "
Neenah	12.55 P. M.
Arrives at Appleton	1:35 "

From Appleton to Green Bay and return.

Leaves Appleton	1:35 P. M.
Little Chute	2.00 "
Kaukauna	2:10 "
Wrightstown	2:30 "
Depere	3:25 "
Arrives at Fort Howard	4:00 "
Leaves "	11:30 A. M.
Depere	12:05 "
Wrightstown	12:55 P. M.
Kaukauna	12:58 "
Little Chute	1:05 "
Arrives at Appleton	1:25 "

The day express train connects direct at Burnett & Minn Junctions with trains from Berlin and La Crosse.

THROUGH TICKETS

for sale at the depot in Appleton, on which Passengers may go DIRECT THROUGH to

Milwaukee,	Chicago,
Toledo,	Detroit
Buffalo,	Niagara Falls,
New York,	Boston,

AND ALL POINTS EAST

The Chicago & Northwestern Road connects direct in Chicago with trains on all Eastern and Southern Roads. Sleeping cars run on night trains. Passengers destined to points east,

WILL Save $2.50

by purchasing THROUGH TICKETS.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON,
General Ticket Agent, Chicago.

GEO. L. DUNLAP,
Superintendent, Chicago

T. F. STRONG,
Asst Superintendent Fond du Lac.

WM H. CLUM,
Agent at Appleton.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® .com

Appleton Crescent.

APPLETON JAN. 24. 1863.

One of the most remarkable buildings at present in progress of construction in Paris, is the new terminus of the Northern railway. The buildings cover a superficies of about 120,000 feet. The *facade* is 540 feet long, and in the center is the great entrance hall, 210 feet wide. The *facade* is to be ornamented with twenty three statues representing the cities of Paris, **Brussels**, St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, Frankfort, London, Vienna, Berlin, Cologne, Amiens, Lille, Beauvais, Cambrai, St. Quentine, Boulogne, Compiegne, Arras, Laon, Calais, Valenciennes, Dunkirk, Douai, and Rouen.

In Hyde Park there still remains one of two trees planted by Charles II. from acorns taken from the Boscobel oak in Somersetshire, in which his father successfully sought refuge, and were planted here to commemorate the event. They have both been dead some years, and one, much decayed, was removed in 1854; the other, beautifully clothed with ivy, which gives it the appearance of life, still remains.

SHREWD CALCULATION.—Thompson's Reporter, in regard to the premium on gold says:

If we were a jayman making up a verdict on the causes of the present premium on gold, we should go to work about as follows. Absence of generalship in the army, 8½ per cent.; swindlings among the contractors, 2½ per cent.; roguery, negligence, etc, among quartermasters, 1½ per cent.; delays in collecting the internal revenue, 1 per cent.; delays in paying, 2 per cent.; quarrels among officers, (military,) 3½ per cent.; quarrels among officers, (civil,) 1 per cent.; jealousies all round the board, 4 per cent.; party before country, 2½ per cent; the President minus Jacksonism, 3½ per cent.; grand total, 31 per cent.

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.—The President has closed the contract proposed some time ago by Mr. Bernard Kock, for the voluntary colonization of negroes on the Haytien Island A'Vache. Mr. Kock has a lease of valuable tracts of land for the term of twenty years. The contract is for the colonization of 5,000 persons at a cost of $50 each.

Two little girls, aged respectively eight and twelve years, broke through the ice of a pond upon which they were sliding, at Salem, N. H. A man named Newton sprang to their rescue, but he was unable to save them or to escape from the death grapple, and all three were drowned.

A lot of jewels valued at upwards of thirteen lakhs of rupees, had been discovered in the possession of a common Kahar in Lucknow. Three of the diamonds alone are said to be worth ten lakhs The property is supposed to have been taken out of the Kriser Bagh during the mutiny.—It is now in the safe keeping of the deputy commissioner.

The Madison Journal says the State University has a greater number of students at present than at any previous winter term.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. Church, First Ward, Rev. Joseph Anderson, Pastor. Services in the morning at 10½, in the evening at 7. Sabbath School and Bible Class immediately at close of morning service.

Congregational Church, Second Ward, Rev. F. B. Doe, Pastor. Services, morning at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7. Sabbath School and Bible Class immediately at close of morning service.

Baptist Church, Second Ward, Rev. D. H. Cooley, Pastor. Services, morning at 10½ o'clock; afternoon at 3. Sabbath School and Bible Class at close of morning service.

Catholic Church, Third Ward, Rev. Louis Dael, Pastor. Services morning at 11; evening at 5:30. Mass in the morning, and Vespers in the evening

Grace Church (Episcopal), Rev. S. Palmer. Services every other Sunday at Odd Fellows Hall.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Waverly Lodge, No. 31, F. & A. M., meets at Masonic Hall, every 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month.

Kosmos Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F., meets at Odd Fellows Hall, every Monday evening.

Forest Lodge, No. 130, I. O. of T., meets at Odd Fellows Hall, every Tuesday evening.

Outagamie Division, no. 116, S. of T., meets at their Hall in the Third Ward, every Saturday even'g.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Post Office open at 8 o'clock in the morning, and closes at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Southern mail arrives at 10:30 p. m.
" leaves at 6:45 a. m. and 5:55 p. m.
Green Bay mail, via Kaukauna and Little Chute arrives at 5:50 p. m.
To Green Bay, mail via Little Chute and Kaukauna, closes at 11:30 a. m., and leaves at 12.58.
Hortonville mail arrives Monday and Thursday, at 10, a. m. and leaves at 2 p. m.
Shiocton mail arrives Thursday, at 10 a. m, and leaves on Wednesday, at 6, a. m.
Green Bay, via Freedom and Oneida arrives here at 9, p. m. Saturday, and leaves Friday, at 9, a. m.

Crescent Job Office.

PRINTING IN COLORS.

We are also prepared to print at reasonable rates

Handbills,	Circulars,
Pamphlets,	Programmes,
Posters,	Bill Heads,
Catalogues,	Letter Heads,
Business Cards,	Bills of Lading,
Visiting Cards,	Wedding Cards,
Notes,	Drafts,
Checks,	Receipts,
Due Bills,	Mortgages,
Deeds,	Leases,
Land Contracts,	Law Blanks,
Labels,	Justice's Blanks,

&c., &c.,

Together with every kind of Printing.
Crescent Building, on Oneida Street, Appleton, Wis.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, premature decay, &c.: supplying at the same time the means of Self cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y. 47c

Notice.

It is my wish to settle with every man whose name is on my books immediately. I shall close accounts on the first day of Dec. All interest must be paid for in advance. No mistake. Anyone who asks me for goods on credit after that date, shall be denied. J. E. MARRIMAN

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1863.
Great Literary and Pictorial Year.

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last thirty-three years of a larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country—

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of Alone, Hidden Path, Moss Side, Nemesis and Miriam,

who will furnish a story for every number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This along will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other publication

THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD AND THE CHEAPEST.

THE LITERATURE

of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE MUSIC is all original, and would cost $5 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in Godey.

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.—All efforts to rivalry in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in the department giving better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S immense double sheet Fashion-Plates Containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other magazines give only two. Far ahead of any Fashions in Europe or America. Godey's is the only work in the world the gives these immense plates. The publication of these plates cost $10, 00 more than Fashion-plates of the old style. These fashions may be relied on.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel.

IMITATIONS Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the only and publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

DRAWING LESSONS.—No other magazine gives them, and we have given them enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECIPES are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in variety—Confectionery—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.—This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.—No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year $3; 2 copies $5, 3 do $6; 4 do $7. Five or more one year and an extra copy to the person sending the club $10; 8 copies do $15; 13 copies do $20.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey and Arthur's Home Magazine both 1 year for $3.50. Godey and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4.50. Godey, Harper and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of $6.

Payments Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par. Be careful and pay the postage on your letters. Address L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut street Philadelphia Pa

The Pride of New York.
1863's Specialty.
GRAND MIRROR OF AMERICAN GENIUS,
"Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease,
Intent to reason or polite to please."

The New York Mercury
FOR THE NEW YEAR.

It is with no fears of War's effect upon their literary fortunes, that the publishers of The New York Mercury acknowledge the unwavering loyalty of their two hundred thousand subscribers, and announce to them, and to all, that The New York Mercury for this year (1863), will be richer in every literary or pictorial attraction than ever before. The N. Y. Mercury maintains all its great staff of Romancers, Poets, Humorists, Essayists, and Story-Tellers, and Editors, and promises to make it still greater for 1863.

It is the one paper for every home. Its forty columns of reading matter per week constitute an unparalleled CONSERVATORY OF THE ENTERTAINING, and its Novels, Miscellaneous Tales, Beauties of Verse, Gossip, Feuilletons, Broadsides of Humor, and Polished Editorials, combine to epitomize all the charms of

WIT AND SENTIMENT!

The great illustrating artist of the Mercury, the inimitable Darley, gives the paper the highest attributes of fine art, and yet this largest literary week by of the day promises to surpass itself in these respects during the year!

The first New York Mercury Novelette for the New Year, commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

VICTORIA;
OR
THE HEIRESS OF CASTLE CLIFFE.
BY LOUISA MAY CARLETON,
Author of Gipsy Gower, Sybil Campbell, Ermine, La Masque, &c.

The productions of this distinguished authoress need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced her superior to most other novelettes published on this side of the Atlantic. We may add that the new tale, Victoria, is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval.

The New York Mercury is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America. To subscribers it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning, for $2a year; 3 copies for $5; 5 do $8, and $12, with an extra copy, free, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions received. Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County and State. We take the notes of all solvent banks at par. Payment must invariably be made in advance.

Specimen copies sent free to all applicants.

Address all letters and remittances, post paid, to
CALDWELL & WHITNEY,
Proprietors of The New York Mercury,
113 Fulton street, New York City.

THE HOME JOURNAL
FOR 1863.

We have much pleasure in informing the public that one of our contributors for the coming year, will be our old friend and colleague THEODORE S. FAY. We confess to uncommon pride and pleasure in this renewal of this intercourse with the friend and intimate of other days—and we look to be facilitated for it, by the established readers of the Home Journal. We have in preparation, also, for the coming year several

Very Thrilling Stories.

Some of the ablest of living pens engaged for us, in translations from the French and German; and our own original narrative-writers are among the first. We are fortunate, also, in travellers gone abroad who are literary contributors, and we are anticipating for our readers a most agreeable surprise in the quality of these SKETCHES OF TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES.

But the features of our journal, which we have not yet mentioned, is perhaps the most recherche of the six we number among us THE EXPONENT OF REFINED SOCIETY.

Our correspondence with the leaders of fashion, in New York and the other capitals, is especially valuable in this respect, keeping us unmistakably informed of the changes and progress of what is commonly understood by the "gay world." As we have taken some pains to arrange the resources for this new feature, we speak confidently of its promise of entertainment to our large circle of readers. In this department foreign journals are endlessly inventive; and with industrious ransacking of these we are sure to select a most relishing banquet.

THE EDITORS will give the Journal their constant constant attention, as before. Of the goings on in the eventful scenes and places of the country, Mr. WILLIS's pen will give photographic as usual and General Morris's Songs and Sketches will be contributed on the thread of the passing moment, as they have always been. Some of the best intellects of the land are enlisted for us, also, and we think we may promise to hold one place as the journal which best enables THE FAMILY to keep conversant with the world.

TERMS.

For one copy,	$2 00
For three copies,	5 00
Or one copy for three years,	5 00
For a club of seven copies,	10 00
For club of fifteen copies,	20 00

And at that rate for a larger club—always in advance. Address, MORRIS & WILLIS,
Editors and Proprietors,
107 Fulton Street, New York.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly,
MILWAUKEE NEWS.

The Daily, Semi Weekly and Weekly Milwaukee News is printed upon pure white paper, and in clear new type. Each edition contains no less than thirty-two columns at every issue, tastefully arranged, in a manner the best adapted to please the eye of reader, and give distinctness and perspicuity to its contents. Each number of the WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY contains an amount of valuable reading matter sufficient to fill a book of ordinary size. As a political Journal, The News will sustain the Government in all its just and constitutional efforts to enforce the laws and preserve the integrity of the Union, and will earnestly oppose every act of the omenlee of the Con-titution, whether at the North or at the South, in hostility to the supremacy of that instrument, or its true intent and spirit. It will advocate the union of all conservative men in opposition to that spirit of sectionalism which has endangered the perpetuity of our national institutions, and which is inconsistent with the existence of the Union upon that basis of State Equality and local independence intended by the framers of the government. The News will devote especial attention to THE MOVEMENTS OF OUR STATE TROOPS, giving the earliest, most reliable and most detailed intelligence of their locality and of the conduct of he officers and soldiers. Each edition will give

All the News by Telegraph

to the Associated Press, together with such Special Correspondence relating to State and National affairs, as the interests of its readers shall require. Especial attention will be devoted to the Commercial and Market Reports, the most experienced and reliable reporters being employed for that purpose. It will be our especial object to render it a VALUABLE FAMILY NEWSPAPER, pure in its moral, social and political influence, and valuable to all who would prefer tasteful selections of literary matter, and candor and truth in argument.

TERMS:

Daily, one year in advance,	$7 00
" six months "	3 50
" three "	1 75
Semi-Weekly, one year in advance,	2 50
" four months "	1 00
Weekly, one year, in advance	1 00

Winchester's
HYPOPHOSPHITES
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
Consumption, Asthma, Cronic Bronchitis, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Marasmus, Loss of Appetite, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, and all Disorders of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

This Remedy has obtained a great reputation for its most extraordinary cures in all stages of Consumption. It is recommended by many thousand Physicians in the U. S. and Europe.

The Hypophosphites have a two-fold and specific action, on the one hand, increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other, the most powerful blood agents known. In cases of Nervous Debility, or Prostration of the Vital Powers from any cause, this Remedy has no superior.

"Winchester's Genuine Preparation"
is the only reliable form of the Hypophosphites, made after the Original Formula of Dr. Churchill.

SENT FOR TRIAL IN A CERTAIN CURE!!!

Prepaid, on receipt of $1 a Bottle, $5 six bottles for $5; three for $3. Circulars gratis. Sold by all respectable druggists, and at the Sole General Depot in the U. S., by
J. Winchester, 36 John St., N. Y.

LIFE PILL
A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR
Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, and General Irritability in either sex.

This Malady, the terrible consequences of which are too well known to require more than a bare allusion to them, is one of the most insidious, and therefore dangerous, of all the long catalogue of human ills. It saps the very springs of life, rapidly undermines the constitution, and sinks the unhappy victim into imbecility and a premature grave! From one to six boxes of the Specific Pill are generally sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases, whether Constitutional, or arising from Abuse or Excesses.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of Spermatorrhea, as near a Specific as any medicine can be." B. Keith, M. D. Am Jour of Med Sci.

"I have found them all that could be desired. Their effect has been truly wonderful. I used them in a case of Spermatorrhea of long standing which has been under treatment for years. Three or four boxes will complete the cure."—E. P. DICKEE, M. D.

☞ "This is not a Homeopathic remedy, nor is there any mercury or other deleterious ingredient combined with it."

PRICE.—$1 per box. Six boxes for $5, by mail, pre-paid. For sale by all respectable druggists, and at the Sole General Depot in the U. S., by
9-33y J. WINCHESTER, 36 John st. N. Y.

DR. LA CROIX
PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE
ON THE
Physiological View of Marriage.

250 PAGES AND 130 ENGRAVINGS.—Price only twenty-five cents. Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union. On the infirmities of youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of; ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal misgivings, involuntary emissions, blushings, defective memory, indigestion and lassitude, with confessions of thrilling interest of a Boarding School Miss, a College student, and a young Married lady, &c.

YOUNG MEN who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, confusion, a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's new Paris and London Treatment.

Those who place themselves under our care will now have the full benefit of the new and efficacious remedies which were enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore, as a Physician in our peculiar department of professional practice, FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRENCH FEMALE PILLS.—Ladies who wish for Medicines, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but Dr. DeLamee's Female Periodical Pills. The only precaution necessary to be observed is ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe they are in CERTAIN SITUATIONS (the particulars of which will be found on the wrapper accompanying each box), though always safe and healthy, so gentle, yet sure are they. Price $1 per box. They can be mailed to any part of the U. S. or Canada.

TO THE LADIES.—Who need a confidential medical adviser with regard to any of those interesting complaints to which their delicate organization renders them liable, are particularly invited to consult

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Our mill has been pronounced by competent judges to be superior to any other in this section of the country. Give us a call and we'll endeavor to give you satisfaction

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MOUTH WASH,
A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTH,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for any diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH,

to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by physicians under whose notice it has been brought.

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Is an offence for which there is no excuse while

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's
Mouth Wash
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Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. For relief yourself from all fears regarding this,

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Gentlemen of the mouth is of great importance to the gentleman of health, which is often affected and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

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TOOTH POWDER.

This powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,

and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth

IT IS ALSO BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING OFF THE ENAMEL.

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FOR THE CURE OF
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produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to in all cases of children afflicted with

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Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

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Neuralgia Plasters,
FOR THE CURE OF
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or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

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NOTICE.—We are daily receiving orders to send by mail some one or more of Dr Hurd's Dental remedies, which we cannot till. None are mailable except the Neuralgia Plaster, which we send in an envelope on receipt of Price (15 cents) and one stamp. But to accommodate persons in places where the druggists and storekeepers are behind the age, we have put up packages, in white embossed boxes, seven inches by four, with postage stamps—each box containing a bottle of Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Ache Drops, a box of Tooth Powder, the Neuralgia Plaster, and a valuable little Treatise on Teeth and their Diseases, the best means of preserving them, and proper treatment of Children's Teeth, worth of itself the entire cost to every young man or woman, or parents with young children; with sundry other necessary articles; price per package one dollar, or six packages for $5, sent by express as directed. As the Express charges are not much, if any, more on a dozen than on one, it is far cheaper to order six or a dozen packages at one time. A large family will want all, or the supply can be disposed of to neighbors with public benefit, for no one can estimate how much pain, suffering, unhappiness, and disfigurement, expense, loss of time and money would be saved to the country if every family to-day had one of these packages, which, in itself, is a complete set of Dental Remedies. Address WM B. HURD & Co., Tribune Buildings, New York, and write name and address plainly. That remittances may be made with confidence. W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn, to G. W. GRIFFITH, President of the Farmers and Citizen's Bank, Brooklyn; to the Editor of the American Manufacturer, Boston; to Appleton & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York; to P. T. CARNEY, Esq., who knows a good thing when he sees it and who has already ordered a second supply, etc.

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To introduce Dr. Hurd's Dental Remedies into every County. Men or women who want to make money quickly, can do better with these articles than anything in market. They are new, useful, low priced, and we are spending thousands in advertising them for the benefit of agents. Boxes of samples, containing a dozen of the one dollar packages above specified, with circulars will be sent, on receipt of seven dollars, about half price, to any person wishing to test his or her skill in selling with the view of becoming an agent. They can be sold in a day. ☞ We would rather pay an active man $100 a week for his services than not. Now is the time to go into business. For address see advertisement as above.

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 8th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge that your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having labored for a number of years, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it broke out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I had many medicines and several physicians to operate on it, but they failed entirely to relieve or cure anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was advised to try the Sarsaparilla, for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took in all 3 bottles, which, to small dose of a teaspoonful over a month, and one I almost think bottles. Now and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous *Malignant Tory ulcer* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Complaints* by constantly

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zelmira Shaw of Prospect, Young, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous remedials for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis*. I have cured many incipient cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for those female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newburg, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could apply, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by recent syphilis in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away considerable of the cartilage. In a few days the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, and of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from pains in her bones. She had become so sensitive as to be unable to walk any distance, and was rheumatic pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 4th July, 1859.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and spared no pains to rid myself of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Lapp, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew it, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has been required by the necessities of the people and we may confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of Pulmonic and Lung complaints that it is useless here to publish the certificates of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds and its many wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. And hence the diversified fatality of these disorders, and as they know, but too well, the inefficacy of their usual remedies, to do more than to mitigate them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when pushing the claims which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

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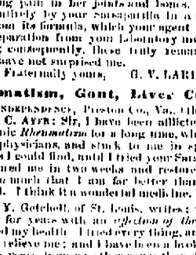

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Hereafter they will be sold at rates that will pay a fair profit on the cost of manufacture, capital invested and expense of making sales; such prices as will enable them to make first class machines, and, as heretofore, guarantee them in every particular.

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Seamen and Marines and Widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed in the service.

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ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMANTS,
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Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in the service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and arrears of pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

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THE SCANDINAVIAN
VEGETABLE
BLOOD PILLS.

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
For the whole boundless Continent is ours."

DR. ROBACK'S
BLOOD PURIFIER
and
BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity,

far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties,

and hence their

Rapid Sale

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates

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All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

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Scrofula,	*Syphilis,*
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